

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 283.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of  
**TOYS.**

Comprising:  
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.  
NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.  
NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.  
AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.  
ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.  
CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.  
DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.  
PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.  
SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.  
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS  
IN VARIETY.  
&c., &c., &c.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TALES 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNO, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,  
No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN  
(Late of T. M. LAWSON, CALCUTTA)

TAILOR: Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter.—Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.  
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,  
No. 13, Pottinger Street.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 27th day of December, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND being a PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 87, measuring North 53 feet, South 35 feet, East 39 feet, and West 39 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is Registered in the Land Office as Section B of Marine Lot No. 87.

Together with the TWO HOUSES on Queen's Road West, Nos. 15 and 17. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years. Yearly Crown Rent \$41.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1882. [308]

## For Sale.

CHRISTMAS,  
1882.

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Hongkong that he is prepared to Supply

CHRISTMAS CAKES  
of the best quality, weighing from 1 lb. to 10 lbs. ready on hand, or made to order any weight.

Also,  
MINCED PIES, ASSORTED TARTS,  
CAKES, FRENCH BISCUITS, and RUSKS.

D. NOWROJEE,  
GROUND FLOOR, HONGKONG HOTEL.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1882. [324]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
EX S.S. "SARFEDON,"  
A FRESH STOCK OF

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD  
TOBACCO.

1lb. TINS, 3lb. TINS, 1lb. BOXES, 3lb. BOXES.

COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.  
1lb. BOXES.....3lb. BOXES.

Also,  
A STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING  
AMERICAN TOBACCOS

ADAPTED EITHER FOR  
PIPES OR CIGARETTES.

RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE.  
MILD RICHMOND GEM.  
RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT.

PERIQUE AND VIRGINIA MIXTURE.  
OLD RIP LONG CUT.

THE ABOVE ARE IN PACKETS AT  
15 CENTS, 25 CENTS, & 35 CENTS EACH.

KELLY AND WALSH'S  
SPECIALTIES.

HAPPY THOUGHT—The favourite  
Tobacco in the East, Medium  
Strength, in Tins at.....\$1.50.

DOLLAR BRAND—Full Strength.....\$1.00.

STAR MIXTURE—Mild, Suitable  
alike for Pipes or Cigarettes.....\$2.00.

GOLDEN EAGLE—Medium Strength.  
This Tobacco is growing daily in  
popular favour.....\$0.75.

CIGARETTES.

OLD JUDGE CIGARETTES in Boxes of 500.  
CAPORALS.....do.  
HALF CAPORALS.....do.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

IMPORTED OVERLAND VIA SIBERIA  
BY

KELLY AND WALSH—SHANGHAI.

LATELY RECEIVED.

A FINE STOCK  
OF

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES  
IN

RUSSIA AND CALF  
AND HAND PAINTED.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES,  
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,  
PLAIN AND CARVED.

BOG OAK AND MYALL WOOD PIPES,  
POUCHES and TOBACCONISTS'  
SUNDRIES.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [559]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE  
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE and RED  
BURGUINDIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES.  
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.  
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.  
BON, BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES,  
FRENCH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every  
French Mail. PERFUMERY, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHEWING EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, at 45 CENTS PER YARD.  
LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 TO \$80 EACH.

CLOTH and MATALESE DOLMANS, MANTLES, and JACKETS,  
IN NEWEST SHAPES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN  
MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, and SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK and SPUN SILK HOSE IN EVERY COLOUR.  
KID GLOVES—2, 4, 6, 8, 10 BUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, and CLASP KID GLOVES.  
INFANTS', CHILDRENS' and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
SAYLE & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT  
OF  
TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN GOODS,  
VERY SUITABLE FOR  
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also,  
Just Opened  
NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH and FRENCH,  
BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH and FRENCH,  
RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,  
PICKWICK PAPERS,  
AND  
A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW and OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.  
S. MEYERS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [661]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,  
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST RECEIVED.

TRANSLATIONS OF ZOLA'S NOVELS, INCLUDING POT BOUILLE, NANA,  
L'ASSOMMOIR.

Balzac's Droll Stories.  
Hawwell's Engineers' Pocket Book.  
Miss Bird's Travels in Japan, Cheap. ed.  
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.  
Ingersoll's Lectures, "Ghosts," "Gods," &c., &c.  
Ruskin's Works complete, in 15 vols.  
The Royal Romani.

Marvin's Russia's Advance towards India.  
Diamonds and precious Stones by Dieulafoy.  
Kemp's Handbook of Electric Testing.  
The Synod of Elvira, by A. W. Dale.  
Henri Dominique Lacordaire, by Lear.  
Vero Shaw's Book of the Dog.  
Stonehenge's Book of the Dog.

DITSON'S VOLS. OF MUSIC.

Gems of English Song.  
Silver Wreath.  
Musical Treasury.  
Organ at Home.

Gems of Strauss.  
Pianists' Album.  
Wreath of Gems.  
Silver Chord.

Gems of Scottish Song.  
Gems of Waldeufel.  
World of Song.  
Pianoforte Gems.

MASON and HAMLIN'S BABY ORGANS.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [703]

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS,  
1882-1883.

NOVELTIES FOR AUTUMN and WINTER.

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR NOVELTIES FOR  
THE SEASON.

BARBOTINE WARE.  
ELEGANTLY DESIGNED CLOCKS,  
VASES, JARDINERS, LANDSCAPE PAINTED PLATES,  
TOILET SETS, &c.

PLUSH GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,  
NECESSAIRES, WORK BOXES,  
CABINETS, PHOTO FRAMES, MIRRORS,  
WALL and CORNER BRACKETS and WATCH STANDS.

TABLE COVERS, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.  
&c., &c., &c.

GRAPHOSCOPES, OLIVE WOOD WARE, BAGS and BASKETS.  
BEADED BED SETS, BRACKET BEAD WORK and BANNER SCREENS.  
LETTER and CARD CASES, BRONZES,  
PERFUME SATCHETS, ALBUMS.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO PLATED WARE.  
THE MACKINNON PEN.

OLEOGRAPHS, PRINTS,  
BROOCHES, EARRINGS,  
NECKLACES, STUDS, SOLITAIRES, SCARF PINS and RINGS.

A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.  
SKIN ROCKING HORSES.

MECHANICAL TOYS.

DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY, FRENCH and ENGLISH,  
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

BON BON COSAQUES and CONFECTIONERY.  
WOOL WOOD SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, OTTOMAN COVERS, &c.  
LADIES' SUPERIOR FRENCH KID GLOVES 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

GENTS' 2 BUTTON KID GLOVES 1/2 PER PAIR.  
PARISIAN MANTLES, SEALSKIN MANTLES, CAPES, and MANTLE TRIMMING.

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS, HOSIERY.  
NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,  
STATIONERY and PERFUMERY.

LOCKYEAR'S HAIR RESTORER.  
FRENCH POLISH FOR BOOTS.  
COATINGS, TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and ULSTER CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.  
MUSIC, GIFT BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, &c.

A FIRST CLASS MAGIC LANTERN and SLIDES FOR LOAN on HIRE.  
OUR DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS ARE UNDER  
GOOD MANAGEMENT. TERMS MODERATE.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.  
ROSE & CO.  
31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD—HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [709]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE and FIXTURES of the FIRM of DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &c., of HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [817]

### NOTICE.

MR. MAX CARL JOHANN GROTE has been Authorized to Sign Our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [772]

## Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE JOAO JOSE DA SILVA E SOUZA of Victoria, Hongkong, Printer, having been Adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for Adjudication Filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy on the 6th day of December, 1882, is hereby required to surrender himself to EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS to be held by the said Registrar on the 3rd January, 1883, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, precisely, at his CHAMBERS, SUPREME COURT.

The said EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. STEPHENS and HOLMES are the Solicitors in the Bankruptcy. A Public sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his final Examination, and to make application for his Discharge, of which sitting due notice will be given in the "HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

At the First Meeting of Creditors the Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors who shall have proved their Debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors, are hereby directed to choose, at such meeting, an Assignee, or Assignees, of the Bankrupt's Estate, to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1882.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors in the Matter.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1340 of 1882.

KWOK PAK and OTHERS v. NG TANG and ANOTHER.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands on the KWONG SUI LI Grocery Shop are requested to transmit the particulars thereof to me in order that the same may be examined and discharged; and all Persons who are indebted to the said KWONG SUI LI are required to pay the amount of their respective Debts to me forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof without further notice.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1882.

CHUNG SHING HONG,  
Receiver.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. MCLAURIN,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [829]

HONGKONG and CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant, until the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY BAMSEY,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [827]

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER  
A SITUATION AS  
OFFICE ASSISTANT or STORE-KEEPER.

Address—  
M. E. G.  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [816]

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged in case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to  
F.  
Care of this Office.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [743]

LOST.

A TRANSFER DEED with SCRIP attached for 20 LUZON SHARES, being one of two Transfers of the same number of Shares signed by the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON. The finder will oblige by returning it to the Under-signed and the holder of the other 20 Shares by sending them to the Company's Office for Transfer to enable the numbers of the missing Shares to be traced.

Also,  
TRANSFER DEED for 5 LUZON SUGAR SHARES in the name of Mr. C. P. CHATER.

D. NOWROJEE,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1882. [757]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.  
THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"  
Captain Ortiz will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [825]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"C. F. SARGENT,"  
Atherton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [830]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"SAMUEL D. CARLETON,"  
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [831]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"JOHN D. BREWER,"  
Joasclyn, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1882. [821]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"MOMMSEN,"  
Wilms, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1882. [760]

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE;

via  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC and OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.**

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

It would serve no useless purpose to detail the acrimonious personalities which some few months back so strongly marked the public and private relations of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON and Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, and at times turned the Council Chamber into something very much like a second class Fleet Street discussion forum, a semi-polished Codgers' Hall. And yet, to fully comprehend the line of policy pursued by the junior unofficial member, one is compelled to give certain matters, which, by the way, ought never to have been introduced into the affairs of this Colony, due consideration. It is perfectly well-known that Governor HENNESSY excited the wrath of some of those who afterwards proved his bitterest opponents by expressing

Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON, as Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, writes a letter to Mr. MAGNIE, M.P., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, in which Governor HENNESSY's statements, made at Nottingham on the smuggling question, are plainly asserted to be malicious lies, invented for a specific purpose. A copy of this letter, Mr. JOHNSON tells us, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Chairman of every Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. On what authority did this gentleman take upon himself to publish the Governor of Hongkong as a deliberate perverter of the truth? Had the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON any personal knowledge of the matter he was dealing with? Was he justified by the Information in his possession in taking such a high-handed step as to authoritatively announce that Sir JOHN FREDERICK HENNESSY stated at Nottingham certain things which he knew to be untrue? Let the public judge. All that Mr. JOHNSON apparently knew about smuggling operations in Hongkong was derived from two letters, written by the Harbour Master and Registrar General of Hongkong, which actually contained no reliable information whatsoever. A more frivolous pretence for such a scandalous attack on a high officer of the Crown we have never heard of. It is plainly evident that, at the time the two letters referred to were written, neither Captain THOMSON nor Mr. JAS. RUSSELL knew anything whatever about smuggling from Hongkong, and so far as their official positions are concerned, there is no earthly reason why they should. Chinese opium smugglers are hardly the kind of men to take either the Harbour Master or the Registrar General into their confidence; however, Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was doubtless bound to expose the Governor's mis-

It is not worth while dealing with the shallow expedients resorted to by Mr. JOHNSON to get out of his difficulties in proposing the appointment of a Commission; nor need we waste much space in discussing the proposal. The Administrator agreed to appoint a Commission to inquire into smuggling from this Colony; the commissioners will in due course meet and hear evidence, and then draw out a report which will leave us with just as much practical knowledge of the matter as we have at the present time. We quite agree with Mr. RUSSELL's view that a public inquiry will do more harm than good, but we have excellent reasons for differing with the other opinions expressed by the senior unofficial member, that smuggling to a very great extent does take place from Hongkong we know for a fact; that armed encounters between the smugglers and the crews of the Hoppo's cruisers have frequently taken place within sight of Hongkong during the past half dozen years, we have the most reliable evidence. A Commission will elicit nothing that is not already well known. Who are to give evidence? No doubt, the Inspectors of police at the various out-stations can open the eyes of Mr. JOHNSON and his friends, but their evidence can surely be obtained without the aid of such a cumbrous and expensive machine as a Government Commission. The interests of many Chinese traders are to a considerable extent bound up in smuggling operations. Chinese evidence will therefore be tendered with an intent to hoodwink and deceive the commissioners as to the actual facts. It is quite evident that His Excellency the Administrator is not posted up in the smuggling question. His remarks last night to the effect that a great deal of valuable 'evidence' might be got from the Chinese and the officers in charge of the cruisers, plainly proved that His Excellency's knowledge was of a most superficial description. The European officers to whom the Administrator undoubtedly intended to refer, have been out of the cruisers for many months, and are certainly not available now to give evidence. However, we trust that the efforts to be made to get at the truth will prove successful, although the necessity or utility of the experiment is hardly apparent. Can we stop smuggling from Hongkong? Certainly not. This is, as Mr. RUSSELL pointed out to the Council, a free port, so that smuggling is a perfectly legitimate business, so far as the supervision of the authorities is concerned. It is not our affair to assist the Hoppo of Canton to collect his revenue, and we really do not think that worthy official would accept our interference, or thank us for our assistance. A Commission is not necessary to show that Hongkong is a base for very extensive smuggling operations, as that is perfectly well known already; nor is it requisite to prove that Governor HENNESSY's statements to Mr. Nottingham were absolutely true in substance and in fact, and that Mr. P. BURNELL JOHNSON's charges against His Excellency were made without the slightest foundation.

A CELESTIAL cook was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with stealing \$108 in silver on board the P. & O. steamer *Geelong* on the high seas on the 14th instant, from a fellow countryman, a passenger on board. The complainant, a farmer, said he left Singapore in the *Geelong* on the 9th instant, having \$108 in his purse, which he deposited in the box produced in Court. He placed the box on the 'tween decks, and slept close to it. On the 14th, about midnight, the weather became rough, his box getting adrift. He was so afflicted with *mal de mer* he had not energy enough to get up and secure it, and to add to the deplorableness of his situation, the lamp got blown out. Recovering from the sea sickness, he got up and proceeded to hunt up his box, which he found in the cook's possession, with the lid broken. He called out "Thief," and a sailor coming down, he gave the defendant in charge. Upon examining the box, he found the Mexicans had vanished. On the 16th some of the passengers told defendant he must give back the dollars. A friend of the cook gave the latter \$54, which he handed to the complainant.—In answer to the defendant, the complainant said he told him (defendant) that if he did not give the money back, he (complainant) would jump over board. He did not see the defendant collect dollars, and he (defendant) asked his friend to give him \$54, which he did.—The culinary adept denied the robbery, and said the complainant accused him of "annexing" the Mexicans, threatening to do a header into the briny deep. Grieved at his intended rashness, he made a collection for him, and handed him over \$54. He was the passengers' cook, and as the provender was kept in the 'tween decks, he had to sleep there. He joined the ship at Penang, and had \$14 of his own when he went on board. He was asleep and knew no more than Adam who "annexed" the dollars; but was unable of bringing any proof of his humanity in regard to the collection. His Worship, having minutely watched the evidence, relegated the

IN connection with the return from leave of absence of the police officers mentioned elsewhere, we understand their arrival sends two Acting Inspectors, four Sergeants, and three Acting Sergeants back to the ranks they had previously held. This, of course, is in the natural order of things, but what we take exception to is the way in which these officers are managed. These officers have been wearing the uniform of stripes, &c. of the substantive ranks, according to regulation, it appears, and now they have to doff their temporary plumage and sign-out in the old style. In the eyes of many who are not acquainted with these matters, it will appear as if they had been degraded for misconduct or something of that sort, and even the officers themselves will naturally feel the change. Why in these acting appointments should the recipients not be allowed to wear the uniforms and stripes of their real rank; receiving, of course, the emoluments appertaining to the acting rank? By this arrangement they would not be placed in a false position in the eyes of the public, nor would they feel the reversal so keenly. It is a great pity that some means cannot be devised to remove the practical deadlock in promotion in the Force. Of the eleven Inspectors, who have held their present rank upwards of 14 years, one has eight years, two seven years, two six years, one five years, two four years, and one three years; and of the eleven Sergeants, one eight years, two seven years, two six years, four three years, and one two years, the other having been only recently promoted; but there is little or no hope of their getting for years to come out of the groove. If it be found impracticable to remove the promotion deadlock, why not give the force a progressive increase of pay according to rank and service, some object for them to look forward to and sharpen their "running in" facilities; the increase, of course, being contingent on good behaviour, and zeal in the performance of their duties? We feel assured that Captain Deane has the good of the force under his command at heart, and none but he will devise some measure for the direction we have hinted at, as we know the present state of things causes much discontent, and is not calculated to promote the efficiency of the Force, in which we do not hesitate to say a better system

JUDGING from the subjoined paragraph, which we extract from a Sydney newspaper, aspiring politicians in the Colonies must, above all things, be particularly thickskinned so far as press criticism is concerned. [What would some of our local migrants think, the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson for instance, if a free and independent press went for him in the following style:—There is no bumpous numskull so arrogant as the noodle flung out of a humble sphere to a higher elevation by fortuitous volcanic surroundings. Which naturally leads us to reflect that the Hon. C. H. Bunncock has retired from the Legislative Council of Queensland. Buzzy is named well. He was the buzzing blue bottle of the Chamber he adored. As the Hansard reporters didn't see fit to report every waddling hum he made, he got mad, and publicly complained of their "inefficiency," saying that "from his own experience, he having been recently in Sydney and Melbourne, he could say they could not get Hansard reporters in Australia. They might get inferior reporters, but they could not get such men as were required for Hansard work." If Buzzy were to deliver an authoritative judgment upon babies, I think, we would listen to him with deference. He was a very decent linen-drawer's assistant, and affairs in Queensland took a turn for the worse when he got jammed into literature by force of circumstances. Stick to calico, Buzzy, and you are safe. The Hon. J. Taylor said in this particular debate respecting this "linen-drawer" phase—Sir Arthur Palmer would probably call him—that "he had spoken twice to every question that had come before the House, and he thought they could occupy their time far better than by listening to such speeches." Any way, the average Australian reporter is better as a reporter than Buzzy has shown himself either as an editor or politician.]

THE MINUTES of the last meeting, having been read and confirmed, Mr. Johnson rose and said that when he again met I should ask your Excellency certain questions connected with the smuggling of opium and other goods between the Colony and the mainland, alleged to be of frequent occurrence and attended with violence. Before I give the notice, your Excellency had read a report of the Inspector of Police at Shau-ki-wan on the subject of a smuggling affray which had occurred there in September last. I did not hear distinctly all the contents of the report, and it was not until a fortnight when I saw the papers, that I found it was apparently a somewhat serious affray attended with loss of life. I felt some surprise that the document was not communicated to the Board of Commerce with the other documents sent to me, although it has no bearing upon the number of allegations of internal engagements in these waters; it appears to me to have been covered by the request made by the members for all the reports and cases of affrays between Customs officers and smugglers in our waters. It is true the report of the Inspector is for the most part hearsay, but it contains statements of so serious a character that I think it incumbent on the Government to have strict inquiry made into the whole affair. I admit it is not the province of this Government to prevent the infraction of the Chinese revenue laws. For the offence of smuggling this Colony is not responsible; smuggling being the result of the high scale of duties levied by the Chinese Government. As long as a chest of opium is taken out of the Colony, or, as an article so portable in character, for instance, an extensive coast as the coast of China, smuggling must take place to a certain extent, and, as it is said, the duty is to be increased, the difficulty of preventing smuggling will also be increased. Smuggling, however, is one thing and acts of violence another, and I think the latter doings should be put down by the Government. The Inspector at Shau-ki-wan says that a number of men, most of whom were armed, arrived at Shau-ki-wan with boats carrying opium, they then engaged in smuggling the opium into China, and were fired upon. He says that the boats and a hundred men were taken to the mainland, and then landed and crossed over in small boats to the island long on the morning of the arrest. They had no goods from China along which they accounted about fifty men belonging to the Chinese Customs. The Inspector adds that these raids occur not once or twice, but once or four times in a month. Now, I think, if this report is true, it is the duty of the Government to put down such lawless offences within our jurisdiction. If the statements in the report are true, and those of Shau-ki-wan Police Officers in their Hongkong address are true, I have to say to me the responsibility rests on the Government. I am, however, extremely sure that the Government of the Colony, who, knowing the state of affairs, would not stop at Shau-ki-wan, but would have sent such men as that which is said to have occurred at Shau-ki-wan are still permitted to take on the responsibility rests on the Government. My Hon. Friend of my Hon. (Mr. Wylie) objects to the blockade, not because it puts down smuggling, but because the cruisers lay down duties on foreign goods in excess of those allowed by treaty. Traders in these Colonies have no difficulties in the way of the Government in dealing with such violence within its jurisdiction, and any such assertion is grossly untrue. I believe that the statements on the subject of the Government's jurisdiction are wholly untrue, and I think that, notwithstanding that, it is quite true that all the facts, though I believe that they are











# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 283.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE now showing a Large and Varied Assortment of

TOYS.

Comprising:  
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOLLS.  
NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.  
NEW BRICKS AND PUZZLES.  
AUTOMATIC CHARIOTS AND WAGONS.  
ROCKING AND SPRING HORSES.  
CUBES AND MOSAIC BUILDING SETS.  
DRUMS, CYMBALS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
CHILDREN'S TEA AND TETE A TETE SETS.  
PERCUSSION GUNS AND RIFLES.  
SWORDS AND HAPPY FAMILIES.  
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

### HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

### DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

### LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not), in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE BING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

### MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

### HEAD OFFICE.

8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR.

No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN.

(Late of T. M. LAWSON'S CALCUTTA.)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR.

No. 13, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY,

the 27th day of December, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND being a PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 87, measuring North 351 feet, South 351 feet, East 39 feet, and West 39 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is Registered in the Land Office as Section B of Marine Lot No. 87.

Together with the TWO HOUSES on Queen's Road West, Nos. 15 and 17. Held for the residue of a term of 999 years. Yearly Crown Rent \$41.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1882. [808]

## For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1882.

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Hongkong that he is Prepared to Supply CHRISTMAS CAKES of the best quality, weighing from 1 lb. to 10 lbs. ready on hand, or made to order any weight.

Also, MINCED PIES, ASSORTED TARTS, CAKES, FRENCH BISCUITS, AND RUSKS.

D. NOWROJEE,

GROUND FLOOR, HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, 16th December, 1882. [824]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX S.S. "SARPEDON,"

A FRESH STOCK OF

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD

TOBACCO.

1 lb. TINS, 1 lb. TINS, 1 lb. BOXES, 1 lb. BOXES.

COPE'S STRAIGHT CUT.

1 lb. BOXES.....1 lb. BOXES.

Also,

A STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN TOBACCOS

ADAPTED EITHER FOR

PIPES OR CIGARETTES.

RICHMOND GEM MIXTURE.

MILD RICHMOND GEM.

RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT.

PERIQUE AND VIRGINIA MIXTURE.

OLD RIP LONG CUT.

THE ABOVE ARE IN PACKETS AT

15 CENTS, 25 CENTS, & 35 CENTS EACH.

KELLY AND WALSH'S

SPECIALTIES.

HAPPY THOUGHT—The favourite

Tobacco in the East, Medium

Strength, in Tins at.....\$1.50.

DOLLAR BRAND—Full Strength.....\$1.00.

STAR MIXTURE—Mild, Suitable

alike for Pipes or Cigarettes.....\$2.00.

GOLDEN EAGLE—Medium Strength.

This Tobacco is growing daily in

popular favour.....\$0.75.

CIGARETTES.

OLD JUDGE CIGARETTES in Boxes of 500.

CAPORALS.....do.

HALF CAPORALS.....do.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

IMPORTED OVERLAND VIA SIBERIA

BY

KELLY AND WALSH—SHANGHAI.

LATELY RECEIVED.

A FINE STOCK

OF

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES

IN

RUSSIA AND CALF.

AND HAND PAINTED.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE TUBES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

PLAIN AND CARVED.

BOG OAK AND MYALL WOOD PIPES.

POUCHES AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1882. [559]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

BONBONS—FRENCH PRESERVES.

FRESH BUTTER, and CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [664]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHEWING EX "RECENT ARRIVALS."

ALL WOOL SCOTCH PLAIDS, AT 45 CENTS PER YARD.

LADIES FUR-LINED CLOAKS FROM \$12 TO \$80 EACH.

CLOTH AND MATASSA DOLMANS, MANTLES, AND JACKETS, IN NEWEST SHAPES.

NOVELTIES DIRECT FROM PARIS IN

MOIRE, BROCHE, OTTOMAN, AND SURAT DRESS SILKS.

LADIES SILK AND SPUN SILK HOSE IN EVERY COLOUR.

KID GLOVES—2, 4, 6, 8, 10 HUTTONS.

NOVELTIES IN CORSET LACE, AND CLASP KID GLOVES.

INFANTS', CHILDRENS' AND LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1882. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

OF TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS, VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS.

PICKWICK PAPERS, AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [661]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,

ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST RECEIVED.

TRANSLATIONS OF ZOLA'S NOVELS, INCLUDING POT BOUILLE, NANA, L'ASSOMMOIR.

Balzac's Doll Stories.

Haswell's Engineers' Pocket Book.

Miss Bird's Travels in Japan, Cheap, ed.

Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.

Ingersoll's Lectures, "Ghosts," "Gods," &c., &c.

Ruskin's Works complete, in 15 vols.

The Royal Romances.

Marin's Russia's Advance towards India.

Diamonds and precious Stones by Duplefait.

Kemp's Handbook of Electric Testing.

The Synod of Elvira, by A. W. Dale.

Henri Dominique Lacordaire, by Lear.

Vero Shaw's Book of the Dog.

Stonehenge's Book of the Dog.

DITSON'S VOLS. OF MUSIC.

Gems of English Song.

Gems of Strauss.

Gems of Scottish Song.

Plani's Album.

Wreath of Gems.

Silver Chord.

Organ at Home.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S BABY ORGANS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [703]

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

1882-1883.

NOVELTIES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR NOVELTIES FOR

THE SEASON.

BARBOTINE WARE.

ELEGANTLY DESIGNED CLOCKS.

VASES, JARDINERS, LANDSCAPE PAINTED PLATES.

TOILET SETS, &c.

PLUSH GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NECESSAIRES, WORK BOXES.

CABINETS, PHOTO FRAMES, MIRRORS.

WALL AND CORNER BRACKETS AND WATCH STANDS.

TABLE COVERS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

&c., &c., &c.

GRAPHOSCOPES, OLIVE WOOD WARE, BAGS AND BASKETS.

BEADED BED SETS, BRACKET BEAD WORK AND BANNER SCREENS.

LETTER AND CARD CASES, BRONZES.

PERFUME SATCHETS, ALBUMS.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

THE MACKINNON PEN.

OLEOGRAPHS, PRINTS.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS.

NECKLACES, STUDS, SOLITAIRE.

SCARF PINS AND RINGS.

A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

SKIN ROCKING HORSES.

MECHANICAL TOYS.

DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

BONBONS, COSAQUES, AND CONFECTIONERY.

WOOL WORK SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, OTTOMAN COVERS, &c.

LADIES' SUPERIOR FRENCH KID GLOVES 2, 4, 6, 8, 12 BUTTONS.

GENTS' 2 BUTTON KID GLOVES \$1 PER PAIR.

PARISIAN MANTLES, SEALSKIN MANTLES, CAPES, AND MANTLE TRIMMING.

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS, HOSIERY.

NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

STATIONERY AND PERFUMERY.

LOCKYEAR'S HAIR RESTORER.

FRENCH POLISH FOR BOOTS.

COATINGS, TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, AND ULSTER CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND BAGS.

MUSIC, GIFT BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, &c.

A FIRST CLASS MAGIC LANTERN AND SLIDES FOR LOAN ON HIRE.

OUR DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS ARE UNDER

GOOD MANAGEMENT, TERMS MODERATE.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH PAYMENT.

ROSE & CO.

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [679]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &c., of HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1882. [817]

### NOTICE.

M. R. MAX CARL JOHANN GROTE has been Authorized to Sign Our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1882. [772]

## Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE JOAO JOSE DA SILVA E SOUZA

of Victoria, Hongkong, Printer, having been Adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for

Adjudication



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
**I**NVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL  
 SELECTED STOCK OF  
**FANCY CHRISTMAS**  
**GOODS,**  
 COMPRISING :—  
**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS**  
 IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.**  
**FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.**  
**CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.**  
**CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.**  
**IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.**  
**SCIENTIFIC TOYS.**  
**ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S**  
**PERFUMES.**  
 &c., &c., &c.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
**CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,**  
**AND**  
**PERFUMERS.**  
**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882.

There is scarcely any folly more epidemic among political mediocrities than that ridiculous and despicable vanity, which can recognise nothing but that falset of all doctrines, the infallibility of self. These constituted autocrats of the numerous Little Peddlings which are scattered over the face of the globe are almost invariably so thoroughly bound up in themselves that they have seldom either the sense or discretion to understand when they are in error. They make their own ideas and opinions the standards of right and wrong, and in this blinded conceit, obstinately ignore the opinions of the rest of the world. In this class of bigoted and self-opinionated would-be politicians, not one of our local unofficial senators have ever better deserved a place than the Hon. BULKLEY JOHNSON. We are disposed to credit the worthy member for East Point with the best intentions; but it cannot be concealed that the honorable gentleman has lately stultified himself to such an extent, and exhibited such a deplorable want of judgment, tact, and discretion, as to place him in anything but a favorable light before his constituents. It has been said that a man to be really great, no matter in what order of greatness, must have actually improved a portion of his own glory—must have shown himself superior to the event which he has brought about. No doubt Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON commenced his career as a local politician with the hope of earning the fame conferred by the public approbation of his fellows, by an impartial and consistent policy in defence of the rights and privileges which he is expected to maintain. Unfortunately the claims of the community and the Colony quickly became merged in a craving for notoriety, the insatiable vanity of a worshipping at the shrine of Self. And therefore the honourable member has, as a reliable legislator, proved a comparative failure; and it so happens that the fiasco which has led to his downfall, to some considerable extent, prejudicially affects the interests of his Colony.

It would serve no useless purpose to detail the acrimonious personalities which some few months back so strongly marked the public and private relations of POPE BULKLEY JOHNSON and Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, and at times turned the Council Chamber into something very much like a second class Fleet Street discussion forum, a semi-polished Codgers' Hall. And yet, to fully comprehend the line of policy pursued by the junior, unofficial member, one is compelled to give certain matters, which, by the way, ought never to have been introduced into the affairs of this Colony, due consideration. It is perfectly well known that Governor HENNESSY excited the wrath of some of those who afterwards proved his bitterest opponents by expressing

in rather strong language his disapproval of certain proceedings in connection with the notorious sale of the Hongkong Mint. It is equally sure that in several other instances His Excellency's decisions on matters which were from time to time brought before him, ran counter to the wishes and interests of, to use Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's famous expression, "that class which rides in carriages." And the results of what disappointed schemers contemptuously styled meddling and uncalled for interference with departmental details were quickly shown in the growth of an opposition, which, aided by a venal press, never ceased harassing the Governor in his public acts; backbiting, vilifying and misrepresenting him in every way possible, and even intruded into the sacred circle of his household affairs. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY may never again visit these shores, and his future career can hardly affect the material interests of the Colony. Admitting that his Government of Hongkong was in many respects faulty and unwise; it must yet be readily conceded that he was, from the first, most unfairly dealt with; the circumstances which led to the HAYLOR & EITZEL scandal being anything but a credit to those most intimately concerned. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's share in that miserable exposure is well-known; the honorable gentleman himself had no scruples in alluding to it in a certain memorable letter he penned to the Secretary of the Howard Association, which was duly published in the local press. We do not doubt that this worthy gentleman is perfectly satisfied with his persistent opposition to Governor HENNESSY; but we do exceedingly regret that he did not exercise a wise discretion in drawing the line before his attacks assumed such a pronounced colour, as to strongly indicate the existence of something more than a desire to see the affairs of Hongkong properly represented.

The latest grievance, and that which rendered the above observations necessary, has already been freely discussed in these columns. We of course refer to Governor HENNESSY's casual observations at Nottingham in his address to the Social Science Congress on the opium question. We say casual observations, as His Excellency's remarks, although couched in the plainest terms, were merely of a general character. It must be apparent to every practical person who has given the subject the slightest amount of consideration, that Governor HENNESSY's statements with regard to Hongkong being the base of extensive opium smuggling operations, whether true or false, could not in the slightest degree affect the reputation or commercial prospects of the Colony. With what object therefore, it may well be asked, has Mr. BUTLER JOYNSON, in his dual capacity of unofficial member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, initiated a crusade against the Governor, on a matter which has practically so little to do with Hongkong? The honourable member's aim and object are only too glaringly apparent. How does he proceed in his mission? Fairly, honestly, honourably, and with only a desire to have the whole circumstances of the case laid bare? Let the sequel show,

Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON, as Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, writes a letter to Mr. MAUNAC, M.P., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, in which Governor HENNESSY's statements, made at Nottingham on the smuggling question, are plainly asserted to be malicious lies, invented for a specific purpose. A copy of this letter, Mr. JOHNSON tells us, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Chairman of every Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. On what authority did this gentleman take upon himself to publish the Governor of Hongkong as a deliberate, perverter of the truth? Had the Honourable FRANCIS BULKLEY JOHNSON any personal knowledge of the matter he was dealing with? Was he justified by the information in his possession in taking such a high-handed step as to authoritatively announce that Sir JOHN POKE HENNESSY, stated at Nottingham certain things which he knew to be untrue? Let the public judge. All that Mr. JOHNSON apparently knew about smuggling operations in Hongkong was derived from two letters, written by the Harbour Master and Registrar General of Hongkong, which actually contained no reliable information whatsoever. A more frivolous pretence for such a scandalous attack on a high officer of the Crown we have never heard of. It is plainly evident that, at the time the two letters referred to were written, neither Captain THOMAS nor Mr. JAS. SARGENT knew anything whatever about smuggling from Hongkong, and so far as their official positions are concerned, there is no earthly reason why they should. Chinese opium smugglers are hardly the kind of men to take either the Harbour Master or the Registrar General into their confidence; however, Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was doubtless burning to expose the Governor's deceit.

and, as it has proved, rushed madly into the fray, wholly unprepared for a check. The honourable member received his first check by the publicity given to the despatch of Mr. C. V. CREAGH, Deputy Superintendent of Police, which cut the ground clean from beneath his feet, by clearly showing that the Governor's statements at Nottingham were based on being malicious inventions, and were based on a solid foundation. The *escalandre* at the meeting of the Legislative Council was the next move of the unofficial representative of the Colony's interests, where, after plainly imputing motives to Mr. CREAGH, he actually had the audacity to ask His Excellency the Administrator to say whether he believed Governor HENNESSY's statements at Nottingham were true or not. As Mr. MARSH declined to gratify this rather unusual request, Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that at the following meeting of the Council he would ask certain questions, namely:—(1) Whether H.E. the Administrator knows if any enquiry was made as to the facts alleged in Mr. CREAGH's report on smuggling; (2) whether His Excellency, having read the statements made by the Governor at Nottingham, believes the same to be true; and (3) if he believes them to be true, whether he is prepared to take the necessary measures to repress the disorders. However, something must have transpired to convince the hon. member of the impropriety of these questions, as at yesterday's meeting he withdrew his notice, and proposed instead that a Commission be appointed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the smuggling of opium and other goods from this Colony to the mainland of China. Inspector MACKEE's report of the affray which occurred at Shau-ki-wan in September last was in itself a complete refutation of Mr. JOHNSON's charges against the Governor; it placed the matter in an entirely different light, and left the honorable member in anything but an enviable position.

It is not worth while dealing with the shallow expedients resorted to by Mr. JOHNSON to get out of his difficulties in proposing the appointment of a Commission, nor need we waste much space in discussing the proposal. The Administrator agreed to appoint a Commission to inquire into smuggling from this Colony; the commissioners will in due course meet and hear evidence, and then draw out a report which will leave us with just as much practical knowledge of the matter as we have at the present time. We quite agree with Mr. RYAN'S view that a public inquiry will do more harm than good, but we have excellent reasons for differing with the other opinions expressed by the senior unofficial members. That smuggling to a very great extent does take place from Hongkong we know for a fact; that armed encounters between the smugglers and the crews of the Hoppo's cruisers have frequently taken place within sight of Hongkong during the past half dozen years, we have the most reliable evidence. A Commission will elicit nothing that is not already well known. Who are to give evidence? No doubt, the Inspectors of police at the various out-stations can open the eyes of Mr. JOHNSON and his friends, but their evidence can surely be obtained without the aid of such a cumbersome and expensive machine as a Government Commission. The interests of many Chinese readers are to be considered, and it is not

traders are to a considerable extent bound up in smuggling operations. Chinese evidence will therefore be tendered with an intent to hoodwink and deceive the commissioners as to the actual facts. It is quite evident that His Excellency the Administrator is not posted up in the smuggling question. His remarks last night to the effect that a great deal of valuable evidence might be got from the *Chinese* and the *officers in charge of the cruisers*, plainly proved that His Excellency's knowledge was of a most superficial description. The European officers to whom the Administrator undoubtedly intended to refer, have been put off the cruisers for many months, and are certainly not available now to give evidence. However, we trust that the efforts to be made to get at the truth will prove successful, although the necessity or utility of the experiment is hardly apparent. Can we stop smuggling from Hongkong? Certainly not. This is, as Mr. RUSSELL pointed out to the Council, a free port, so that smuggling is a perfectly legitimate business, so far as the supervision of the authorities is concerned. It is not our affair to assist the Hoppo of Canton to collect his revenue, and we really do not think that any official would accept our interference, for thank us for our assistance. A Commission is not necessary to show that Hongkong is a base for very extensive smuggling operations, as that is perfectly well known already; nor is it requisite to prove that Governor HURLEY's statements at Nottingham were absolutely true in substance and in fact, and that Mr. F. BULEYLEY JOHNSON's charges against His Excellency were made without the slightest foundation.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A POLICE Station coolie at Stanley got a month's hard labor this morning at the Police Court for stealing coals from the Station.

GENTLEMEN intending to enrol themselves as members of the Hongkong Volunteers, are requested to be in attendance at Head Quarters this afternoon, between the hours of five and six o'clock.

By latest news from the Cape we observe that the Transvaal Government contemplates the despatch of an envoy to England, with a view to bring about a better understanding with the Home Government.

A CHINESE boy under sixteen years of age was sentenced this morning by Captain Thomsett to receive a warning of ten strokes of the rattan, and to be imprisoned for 14 days in solitary confinement, for "annexing" a silver watch, chain, and pencil case, the property of Ernesto Antony, clerk to the legal firm of Dennys and Mossop. The boy, who is engaged in the washing business, walked off with the valuables from Ernesto's residence.

THE two Chinamen and two Chinawomen charged with decoying nine Annamese girls into the Colony for an unlawful purpose, were sentenced yesterday evening, both Magistrates sitting, to a year's hard labor each. The captain of the *Selfie*, which brought the girls here from Hapi-vaun, kindly offered to take them back to Hiaiphong. Wretches of the stamp of these kidnapers ought to be imprisoned for life. We believe Chinese law has a short and sharp way of dealing with such characters, namely, by reducing their height by a head.

A VALUABLE addition to our present strength of peace-preservers arrived yesterday by the *Bellerophon* in the person of Inspectors Cameron and Bremner, and Sergeants Rae and Gauld, who have rejoined from a nine months' leave of absence at home. Inspector Mathieson has had an extension of three months' leave granted him. With the renewed energy acquired by their sojourn in the old country, we have no doubt the arrivals of yesterday will go for law-breakers with prodigious force. They have arrived at a good time too, as the approach of the Chinese New Year always throws additional work on the Force.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following as a scene which recently occurred at Balmoral—Mr. John Brown, having been sent by Her Majesty in quest of the Lady-in-Waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of M—, suddenly stumbled against her. "J. B., loquiter, 'Hoot, man, yer just the woman I was looking for.'" Enraged Duchess dashes incontinently into the Royal presence, and expostulatingly exclaims to Her Majesty, "Madam, J. B. has insulted me; he has had the impudence to call me a woman!" To which the Queen replies, with cutting serenity, "And pray what are you?" Exit Duchess in a tantrum.

CAROLINA DA SOUZA, according to her evidence at the Police Court this morning, went to the house of one Manuel dos Passos, a Macacaense, on the 17th instant, to collect some dollars owing by Manuel to a friend of hers, or, failing to obtain the "spens," to get the Passos to fix a day for liquidation. Disliking to be bothered, as debtors generally do, Manuel flew into a rage and abused Carolina, using most filthy expressions. He then proceeded to lay hands on the lady, slapping her comely features, and actually lifting her off the ground by her flowing tresses. Manuel, in his defence, said he found Carolina in possession of his domicile on returning home on the 17th. She asked him to stomp up, and as he was not quite prepared for the unpleasant operation, abused Manuel and shoved him about. He consequently turned her out of the house. Captain Thomsett, deeming there were faults on both sides, bound the pair over in personal security of \$20 to be good for a month.

A CELESTIAL cook was charged before Captain Thomsen this morning with stealing \$108 in silver on board the P. & O. steamer *Geelong* on the high seas on the 14th instant, from a fellow countryman, a passenger on board. The complainant, a farmer, said he left Singapore in the *Geelong* on the 9th instant, having \$108 in his purse, which he deposited in the box produced in Court. He placed the box on the 'tween decks, and slept close to it. On the 14th, about midnight, the weather became rough, his box getting adrift. He was so afflicted with *mal de mer* he had not energy enough to get up and secure it, and to add to the deplorableness of his situation, the lamp got blown out. Recovering from the sea sickness, he got up and proceeded to hunt up his box, which he found in the cook's possession, with the lid broken. He called out "Thief," and a sailor coming down, he gave the defendant in charge. Upon examining the box, he found the *Malaysians* had vanished. On the 16th some of the passengers told defendant he must give back the dollars. A friend of the cook gave the latter \$54, which he handed to the complainant.—In answer to the defendant, the complainant said he told him (defendant) that if he did not give the money back, he (complainant) would jump overboard. He did not see the defendant collect dollars, and the defendant asked his friend to give him \$54, which he did.—The ordinary adept denied the robbery, and said the complainant accused him of "annexing" the *Malaysians*, threatening to do a header into the briny deep. Grieved at his intended rashness, he made a collection for him, and handed him over \$54. He was the passengers' cook, and as the provender was kept in the tween decks, he had to sleep there. He joined the ship at Penang, and had \$14 of his own when he went on board. He was asleep, and knew no more of the matter. Adam was "annexed" the dollars, but was unable to bring any proof of his humanity in regard to the collection. His Worship, having maturely weighed the evidence, relegated the cook to three months' hard labour.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 6 p.m. to-day.

A CONTEMPORARY tells the following story of the manner in which Sir Garnet Wolseley dealt with the grumblers in Egypt. Before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir Sir Garnet overheard a certain commanding officer publicly complaining that his men were in a dreadful state from sickness and half-starved. He called, the colonel to him and said, "What is that you say about your regiment, Col. A?" The colonel told the story over again. Sir Garnet asked for particulars, and inquired into the matter forthwith. "He found that there had been a great deal of exaggeration, that there were only twenty-eight men in the whole regiment on the sick list, and that as to food there had been no approach to starvation, though perhaps a little delay in the issue of rations. On this Sir Garnet said, "Col. A, it is evident your regiment is not in a fit state for active operations—wants a rest and pulling together. The best thing I can do therefore is to leave it at the base of operations."

It is reported that great uneasiness is felt in mercantile circles regarding the commercial treaty between Germany and Spain. This treaty, which secured to German commerce the benefit of the "most favoured nations," expired a few months ago, but has been prolonged only till December next, and a very heavy blow indeed would be dealt to German trade, especially that of Hamburg, if the treaty is allowed to lapse. Spain seems to intend decided measures, and will refuse a prolongation of the treaty if Germany "does not rescind the Import duty" on manufactured goods and other Spanish articles. The trade between Germany and Spain at present amounts to about sixty millions of kilos annually. All sorts of merchandise, such as engines, spirits, becwax, starch, potato flour, saltpetre, paper, sugar, iron ware, paintings, &c., are annually exported from Germany to Spain, and this trade would soon cease to exist if the German Government persists in its protective policy in regard to commercial affairs. The entry of our neighbouring city, Bremen, into the Customs Union, will soon be demanded by the Senate of Bremen, as a consequence of the measures taken by the Government all around the frontiers of the free port, which measures so greatly retard trade that an inclusion would be preferable to the present state of affairs.

It gives us great pleasure to hear that the good work in aid of our distressed brethren in Manilla goes on apace. The appeal of Mr. Mencafin to the Spanish Consul, has been nobly responded to, the subscription list now circulating through the colony, already showing a long array of figures. We are also glad to be able to inform our readers that the suggestion we made a fortnight ago, that a performance should be arranged in aid of the fund, has borne some good fruit. As the talented lady who is known on the amateur stage as Mrs. Bernard has taken this in hand, a capital entertainment will in doubt be provided, and a substantial sum secured for the poor sufferers in the Philippines. The entertainment, which will be under the immediate patronage of H.E. the Administrator, H.E. Admiral Wiles, and H.E. General Sargent, will be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 4th January. The programme is being arranged, and full details will be shortly announced. One interesting item will be Mr. Theyre Smith's charming comédie-titled "Uncle Will" in which Mrs. Bernard will appear as Florence Marigold. In all probability, the concert, and an amusing farce will make up the evening's entertainment in addition to the comédie-titled. Colonel Hobson and the Officers of the Buffs have, with their usual kindness, tendered the valuable services of their String Band.

IN connection with the return from leave or absence of the police officers mentioned elsewhere, we understand their arrival sends two Acting Inspectors, four Sergeants, and three Acting Sergeants back to their ranks; they have previously held. This, of course, is in the natural order of things, but what we take exception to is the way in which these things are managed. These officers have been wearing the uniform stripes, &c. of the substantive ranks, according to regulation, it appears, and now they have to doff their temporary plumage and rig out in the old style. In the eyes of many who are not acquainted with these matters, it will appear as if they had been degraded for misconduct or something of that sort, and even the officers themselves will naturally feel the change. Why in these acting appointments should the recipients not be allowed to wear the uniform and stripes of their real rank, receiving, of course, the emoluments appertaining to the acting rank? By this arrangement they would not be placed in a false position, in the eyes of the public, nor would they feel the reversion so keenly. It is a great pity that some means cannot be devised to remove the practical deadlock in promotion in the Force. Of the eleven Inspectors, two have held their present rank upwards of 14 years, one eight years, two seven years, two six years, one five years, two four years, and one three years; and of the eleven Sergeants, one eight years, two seven years, two six years, four three years, and one two years, the other having been only recently promoted; but there is little or no hope of their getting for years to come out of the groove. If it were found impracticable to remove the promotion deadlock, why not give the force a progressive increase of pay according to rank and service, some object for them to look forward to, and sharpen their running in? facilities for the increase, of course, being contingent on good behaviour, and zeal in the performance of their duties? We feel assured that Captain Deane has the good of the force at heart, his command fits heart, and hope he will devise some measure in the direction we have hinted at, as we know the present state of things causes much discontent, and is not calculated to promote the efficiency of the force. It is, however, as we do not hesitate to say, a

CONSIDERING that the late Malcolm Struan Tonnochy held the office of Administrator of Hongkong on two separate occasions, we think it would have been courteous had some reference been made to his sudden departure from our midst, and to his twenty years' service in the Colony, at the Legislative Council Meeting yesterday.

WE have found the missing link. In our yesterday's issue we spotted 29 out of the 34 nominations taken out for the Hongkong Derby of 1883. We were then doubtful about the thirtyeth; we are doubtful no longer. The holder of the thirtyeth nomination is that highly respected veteran sportsman and jockey, William Morgan Esq., K.C.D.

JUDGING from the subjoined paragraph, which was  
extract from a Sydney newspaper, appealing politicians  
in the Colonies must, above all things, be  
particularly thickskinned so far as press criticisms  
are concerned. "What would some of our  
local magnates think, the Hon. F. Bulkeley  
Johnson? for instance, if a free and independent  
press went for him in the following style:—There is  
no bumpitious numskull so arrogant as the  
noodle flung out of a humble sphere to a higher  
elevation by fortuitous volcanic surroundings.  
Which naturally leads us to reflect that the Hon.  
C. H. Buzacott has retired from the Legislative  
Council of Queensland. Buzzy is named well.  
He was the buzzing blue bottle of the Chamber  
he adorned. As the Hansard reporters didn't  
see fit to report every twaddling hum he made  
he got mad, and publicly complained of their  
"inefficiency," saying that "from his own ex-  
perience, having been recently in Sydney and  
Melbourne, he could say they could not get  
Hansard reporters in Australia. They might  
get inferior reporters, but they could not get such  
men as were required for Hansard work." If Buzzy  
were to deliver an authoritative judgment upon  
babies' linen, we would listen to him with deference.  
He was a very decent linen-draper's as-  
sistant, and affairs in Queensland look a little  
for the worse when he got jammed into literature  
by force of circumstances. Sick to callio, Buzzy  
and you are safe. The Hon. J. Taylor said in  
this particular debate respecting this "linen-  
draper fellow"—as Sir Arthur Palmer would  
probably call him—that "he had spoken twice  
to every question that had come before the  
House, and he thought they could occupy the  
time far better than by listening to such speeches.  
Any way, the average Australian reporter is bet-  
ter as a reporter than Buzzy has shown himself  
either as an editor or politician.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government offices, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Hon. Excellency the Administrator (Hon. W. H. Marshall), the Hon. Sir G. Phillipps, Chief Justice, the Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, the Hon. J. Russell, Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. Fries (Surveyor-General), the Hon. P. Ryrie, and the Hon. F. B. Johnson, unofficial members.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Johnson rose and said:—Sir, at the last meeting I gave notice that when we again met I should ask your Excellency certain questions connected with the smuggling of opium and other goods between this Colony and the mainland, alleged to be of frequent occurrence and attended with violence. Here I gave the notice, your Excellency has been good enough to send me a report of the Inspector of Police on the subject of a smuggling affray which took place in September last. I did not hear distinctly all the contents of the report, and it was not until this morning, when I saw the paper, that I found it was apparently a somewhat serious affair, attended with loss of life. I felt some surprise that the document was not communicated to the Chamber of Commerce with the other documents sent to it. Although it has no bearing upon the absurd allegations as to naval engagements in these waters, it appears to me it was overlooked by the request made by the Chamber for all the reports of cases of affray between the British officers and smugglers in our waters. My first report to the Inspector is for the most part true, but it is a statement of so serious a character that I think it is incumbent on the Government to have strict inquiry made into the whole affair. I admit it is the province of this Government to prevent the infringement of the Chinese revenue laws. For the offence of smuggling this colony is not responsible, smuggling being the result of the high scale of duties levied by the Chinese Government. As long as a chest of opium is taxed with a duty of £40 or £400, an article so portable in character, and of such an extensive coast as the coast of China, smuggling must take place to a certain extent. It is not as if the duty is to be increased and the difficulty of getting smuggling will also be increased. Smuggling however, is one thing and acts of violence another, and I think the latter should be put down by the Government. The Inspector at Shau-kwan says that a number of men, most of whom were armed, arrived at Shau-kwan with boats carrying opium, and being engaged to smuggle the opium into Chinese territory. He says—"The boats and the hundred men came to Shau-kwan on the night last, and crossed over in small boats to Cha-nong-ping on the morning of the 21st. They had no goods from Cha-kow-ling when they encountered the fifty men belonging to the Chinese coast-guard. The Chinese made a demand that these raiders should stop, and the Chinese said that they should occur no other such raid for the time being, and in a month. Now, I do not like this sort of thing. It is the duty of the Government to prevent such lawless offences within our jurisdiction. In the statements made to me by Mr. Cragh and those of Sir Philip H. Meadows in his Nottingham address are true, as far as the responsibility does not rest on the mercantile community, but on the Governor of the Colony who, knowing the state of affairs, did nothing to stop it. It is also true that in the present state of such raids as that which led to have occurred at Shau-kwan are still permitted to take place, the responsibility resting on the Government. I have no doubt that Mr. Cragh and Sir Philip H. Meadows are right in their view of the matter, but I do not think it is the duty of the Government to allow such a state of affairs to continue. I do not throw any difficulties in the way of the Government's jurisdiction, and any such assertion is untrue. I believe that the statements made by the subject are greatly exaggerated, but I think it is well to state that it is high time that the authorities should take steps to prevent such raids, and that all the facts should be made known to the public."



last meeting, I would ask your Excellency to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole matter, which would, no doubt, also throw some light on the blockade question, but its chief object should be to ascertain if the smuggling that goes on, which cannot be prevented, is attended with acts of criminal violence within the jurisdiction of this Government, which we have the power to control. The resolution is to the effect that in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that a commission should be appointed by His Excellency the Administrator to enquire into all the circumstances attending the smuggling of opium and other goods from this Colony to the mainland of China, and to make a report thereupon to His Excellency, the commission to be empowered to take evidence from Colonial Officers and from such other qualified persons as may be willing to appear before it.

Mr. Russell—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. I think it is absolutely necessary that there should be some enquiry as to what is the real state of things with regard to smuggling from this Colony. The term smuggling is a misnomer, as this is a free port, and there can be neither smuggling into it nor out of it, but it may be made a smuggling basis, and thereby interfere with the Chinese revenue. My hon. friend (Mr. Johnson) has said the statement of Inspector Mackie is all hearsay. The Inspector, however, distinctly states that there were taken from Shau-ki-wan harbour 2,066 balls of opium, and that when brought back he kept it, waiting instructions. The form of expression may become what loose, but he certainly says that he detained the opium. It struck me at the time and that the price should be set down as only \$12,200 for about 51 chests, but that is explained by the statement that a quantity of the opium was Malwa, and therefore its value was much less. It is very clear there ought to be some inquiry as to whether opium smuggling is carried on from this colony on so large a scale. It is alleged on the one hand by Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Thomas Wade that there is a great deal of smuggling, and that this is really a smuggling depot. On the other hand, the Governor, Sir John Pope-Hennessy, excepted. I think it is due to the colony to make inquiry to see if any of the merchants here, English or Chinese, have been engaged in smuggling. I therefore second the motion of my hon. friend.

Mr. Ryrie—If a commission is appointed and the proceedings published, I think it would do this colony more harm than good. When the last inquiry was held the Chinese took advantage of everything that favoured their view of the case, and ignored everything on the opposite side. If these acts of violence took place within our jurisdiction, I don't understand why the police could not have stopped them. If they occurred outside, I don't see that it concerns us. I doubt very much the occurrence of this great engagement, 100 men on one side, and 150 on the other. I doubt whether it ever took place. I myself have visited the place recently, and so far as I could see there is no preventive service there, and if any one can smuggle opium into China with impunity they can do so there. There were only one or two illiterate coolies at the place, and what was there to prevent people carrying opium over the hills? I failed to see, there being no semblance of a preventive service worthy the name. I think myself if the police and perhaps my hon. friend opposite (Mr. Russell) will make inquiries, we will get every information required without having an expensive commission and all the attendant inconveniences, publication, &c. I also fancy there is a law of the colony which prevents armed bands from leaving it.

The Administrator thinks it would be more satisfactory both to the Government and the public to have a commission to inquire into the amount of smuggling that is going on here. The evidence need not be published. A great deal of valuable evidence might be got from Chinese and officers of the Chinese cruisers, who would probably refuse to give any evidence at all unless it was to be considered confidential. It would be for the commission to consider that point. If they thought it necessary to make a promise to any of these people that their evidence would be considered confidential, they would refer to it in their report without publishing the evidence or the names of the people. Referring to the report of the Inspector, I understand that this affair took place on the mainland. Reading from the report—"The boats and a hundred men came to Shaukiwan on the 20th instant and crossed over in small boats to Cha-ko-ling on the morning of the 21st instant. They had not gone far from Cha-ko-ling when they encountered about 50 men belonging to the Chinese Customs. Several shots were exchanged; one of the Customs men was killed and two were wounded." That, I understand, took place on the mainland. I think the whole thing was devised in China, and that the men came to Shaukiwan where the opium could be obtained and that on taking it over to Chinese territory they were turned back by the Customs people, and returned to Shaukiwan. I do not think the police are in any way responsible in the matter. I do not see how they could have prevented it. I wrote to the Superintendent of Police telling him it would not be wrong if the police obtained information of intended smuggling, to give the Chinese authorities warning in order that they might take what steps they liked within Chinese territory to prevent it, and thus avoid invading the waters of the colony. I also communicated with the Consul at Canton and requested him to inform the Viceroy that it was my desire to prevent these occurrences as far as possible, and that we did not wish to encourage smuggling. I think therefore it will be most desirable and useful to appoint a Commission, and I will take an early opportunity of consulting the Executive Council.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.  
Mr. Johnson moved the second reading of the Tramways Bill. Sir George Phillipps said he objected to the second reading in respect to one part of the Bill, the clauses relating to compensation to people whose property was required by the Company. He thought that that part of the Bill ought to be recast altogether. The clauses were taken from the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and it appeared to him it would be well to refer the matter to a special committee, in order to see whether all the clauses that ought to be inserted had been put in. With regard to the procedure in law, the course adopted in the Bill was to make the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge arbitrators. The rule at home was either to refer the matter to arbitration or summon a jury to assess the value of the lands, and the courts still retained their jurisdiction and could set aside the award of the arbitrators or the assessment of the jury, or declare that the matter did not come within the Bill at all. If the matter, however, was referred to the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge as arbitrators, it would take away the right of the Judge to review the proceedings taken before the arbitrators. He had not had an opportunity of looking closely into the clauses taken from the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, because he only saw the Bill the previous morning, and the clauses were very numerous and very important. He thought that the provisions might be much simplified, because the conditions here were not the same as those in force at home. As the greater portion of the Ordinance referred to the purchase of land by agreement, the question of compensation, and so forth, he thought that before the Council went into Committee it would be advisable to arrive at some decision with regard to the matter. He would therefore

suggest that the Bill be referred to a special committee.  
Mr. Johnson said a special committee had sat on the Bill, every form of procedure suggested had been considered, and the Committee came to the conclusion that the provisions with regard to compensation were ample. The Bill had been altered more than once, and now they were asked to go back to their original proposal.  
Sir George Phillipps said that according to the Bill, in cases where the compensation would be under \$1,000 there was an appeal to the Full Court, but in cases above that amount there was no appeal. He considered that was very arbitrary. In cases of arbitration the practice was for each party to select an arbitrator, but by the present Bill the Legislature was to appoint special persons as arbitrators without giving either side the opportunity of appealing. They were bound to take the award without any opportunity of appealing. He did not think that was proper.

Mr. O'Malley said he agreed with some of the observations of the Chief Justice with reference to the tribunal to arbitrate in cases in which land was taken otherwise than by agreement, and in the face of the objections which had been stated, he did not think the provisions in the Bill for the constitution of that tribunal were altogether satisfactory. Reference was made to the tribunal in a great number of sections in the Bill, but the sections constituting the tribunal and providing for its action were contained in only a few sections, and he would suggest to the Council that it would be a convenient way of dealing with the objections of the Chief Justice if it were understood by the hon. member who had charge of the Bill that when the Council went into committee he would be prepared to introduce half a dozen sections in place of the present ones providing a tribunal not open to the objections of the Chief Justice. In regard to the objection that there were sections adopted from the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act which were not necessary and not applicable to this colony, he thought it would be very possible and not inconvenient to deal with these while the Bill was in Committee. In cases where the Committee was satisfied a section was not applicable here, it might be struck out, and where its application was doubtful it might be allowed to stand. With respect to the omission of clauses which ought to be included, no doubt it would occur in the course of the Committee to hon. members to point out some clauses it was necessary to insert. He would point out that a Bill substantially corresponding to this and embodying the same clauses of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act had been already submitted to a Special Committee and had been substantially approved. He therefore thought they could start from that. He agreed with the Chief Justice that if they were making a beginning it would be desirable to refer such a complicated measure as this was to a competent Committee, but he would suggest also that they were bound to look at the matter from a practical standpoint. Owing to the undue haste with which the former Bill was passed through the Council, there were matters included and omitted that ought not to have been, but he thought the credit of the Council as a legislative body was to a certain extent involved now in putting the measure through rapidly, and therefore he would suggest that they should go on at once, it being understood that the clauses referred to should undergo some modification.

Mr. Johnson having signified his acceptance of this condition, Sir George Phillipps said he was not prepared to-day to go into the question of the sections taken from the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act.

The Administrator said that perhaps there would be no objection to going on with the first few clauses of the Bill, whereupon the Bill was read a second time, the Council going into Committee upon it.  
Clause 2 (interpretation) was allowed to stand over.  
In respect to clause 6, conferring power to make additional tramways, Mr. Price said he had raised the question before as to whether this clause conferred a monopoly on the company for the construction of tramways. He did not know what the opinion of his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Johnson) might be, but if the clause conferred a monopoly, he thought it undesirable.

Mr. O'Malley thought there was nothing in the clause of the kind mentioned by Mr. Price.  
Mr. Johnson explained that the object of the clause was to give the company power to extend the tramways without having to come before the Council again with another Bill, and he thought the interests of the community were perfectly safe provided the power of saying what lines should be approved of was left in the hands of the Governor or Council, as was provided in the clause.

Mr. O'Malley said he should quite agree with his hon. friend (Mr. Price) as to the undesirability of a monopoly, but although the Bill gave the company the right of exercising certain powers without coming before the Council with another Bill, it did not prevent other companies getting similar powers.

Sir George Phillipps pointed out that the clause might be interpreted as giving the Governor in Council power to sanction the taking away of people's property without the matter coming before the Council. The parties affected by the making of the lines specified in the Bill had had an opportunity of stating any objections they might have before the Council. He contended that parties affected by the making of new lines which might hereafter be determined upon, ought to have the same power, and said it would be easy for the Company to come before the Council with another Bill if they wanted to make new lines, or to extend those mentioned in the Bill.

Mr. Johnson said the clause was not susceptible of the construction put upon it by the Chief Justice. He was, however, entirely in the hands of the Council, and did not press the clause, which was taken from a home Act.

The clause having been expunged, progress was reported.  
SUPREME COURT ORDINANCE.  
Mr. O'Malley, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1873, said its object was to provide for the execution of the process of the Supreme Court, and for the machinery required in consequence of the abolition of the office of Sheriff.

## Today's Advertisements.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Society's Head Office, Hongkong, TO-DAY, the 20th day of December, 1882, at FOUR o'clock, in the AFTERNOON, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.  
That each of the Existing \$5,000 Shares of the Society be divided into Four Shares of \$1,250, upon each of which the sum of \$125 shall be credited as paid up.

By Order of the Board.  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Dated the 8th day of December, 1882. [805]

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
RARE JAPANESE AND COREAN  
PORCELAIN-WARE, CURIOS,  
ENAMELS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 22nd December, 1882, at Two P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Pathe's Wharf,

A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF  
RARE JAPANESE AND COREAN  
PORCELAINS AND CURIOS,

comprising:—  
OLD and HANDSOMELY PAINTED  
SATSUMA VASES and CORAS, DITTO  
BOWLS, CUPS, PLATES, CENSORS, COREAN  
CORAS & PLATES, MIKAO, TOKIO, AIKI  
and KAGA PORCELAIN-WARE in Great Variety, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS,  
TOKIO ENAMELLED VASES and PLATES,  
BRONZES, ENAMELLED LACQUER-WARE,  
SCREENS, CURIOS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

C. R. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1882. [833]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY  
RESIDENCE,  
IN A HEALTHY SITUATION,  
with  
GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.  
Full Particulars to be sent to  
E. B.,  
Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [668]

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. DA ROZA'S HAIR CUTTING SALOON  
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO  
No. 27, POTTINGER STREET.

HAIR-CUTTING in the latest Fashion,  
Shaving, Shampooing, &c., by experienced  
artificers, and at LOW RATES.

RAZORS CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Note the address:—No. 27, Pottinger Street.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1882. [774]

MR. A. HAHN'S  
DANCING CLASSES.

THEY HAVE BEEN OPENED  
T H I S D A Y.

For Terms, &c., apply to  
A. HAHN,  
No. 8, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [722]

DE SOUZA & CO.  
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND  
BOOKBINDERS,  
D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH  
ON  
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR  
MARKET REPORTS  
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

STAG HOTEL,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR  
VISITORS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.  
4751

HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair Cutting to 50 cents.  
Having now in his employ the most competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
celled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Phil-  
ippine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative prop-  
erties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

[711]

## Intimations.

CHRISTMAS, 1882.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW ON VIEW A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF PRESENTS  
AND  
TABLE DELICACIES FROM THE BEST LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK HOUSES,  
COMPRISING:—

Perfume Caskets in oak, enyx and mosaic.  
Writing Sets in enyx and nickel plated.  
Ladies' Dressing Cases and Cabinets, hand-  
somerily lined and fitted.  
Vases and Table ornaments of the newest  
patterns.  
Albums and Photograph frames in great  
variety.  
Glove and Handkerchief Sets.  
Ladies' Work Bags and Baskets, fitted.  
Grog Baskets.  
Handsome Cigar and Cigarette Cases and  
Boxes.  
Dresser Figures.  
Handsome boxes filled with Bonbons.  
This Season's Gift Books.  
Electro Plated Epergnes and Centre Pieces.  
Tea and Coffee Services in new styles.  
Handsome Corner and Wall Mirrors.  
Novelties in China wall Flower Baskets.  
The latest Aesthetic Lamps.  
Menu and Dinner Cards.

Graphoscopes and views for do.  
Sachets and Purses.  
Ladies' Muff Bags.  
Letter Cases, Card Cases and Wallets.  
Pretty Ink Stands.  
Very Handsome Salad Bowls with Spoons  
and Forks.  
Handsome Electro Plated Kettles with Spirit  
Lamps.  
Bachelors' Tea Sets, and Liqueur Sets.  
Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks in cases.  
Jewelry Cases and Cuff and Collar Boxes.  
Pretty Blotting and Pocket Books.  
Travelling Desks and Despatch Boxes.  
A very handsome Table Fountain.  
Opera Glasses in Pearl and Aluminium.  
Statuettes.  
Sundries in the new Pelican Ware.  
Smokers' Tables.  
Picnic Baskets.  
Mistletoe and Holly Wreaths for decorations.  
&c., &c., &c.

A VERY CHOICE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF TOYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Comprising:—  
Drums, Cymbals and other musical instru-  
ments.  
Railway Trains with rails.  
Rocking and Hobby Horses.  
India-rubber Balls and other Toys.  
Cubes and Mosaic Building Sets.  
Children's Tea and Tete a tete Sets.  
Dolls Dressed and speaking and moving.  
Alphabetical Blocks.  
Mules, Dogs, Elephants, Horses.  
Boys' Tools Chests.  
The Bicycle Race.  
Fermatulators.  
Automatic Chariots and Wagons.

Wheel-barrows.  
Map Cubes.  
Cetewayo.  
Dolls' Umbrellas and Jewelry.  
Various Mechanical Toys.  
Percussion Guns and Rifles.  
Swords and Happy Families.  
Children's Picnic Books.  
Boxes of Soldiers.  
Water Carts and Pumps.  
Toy Shops, Stables &c.  
Arillery Toys.  
Puzzles and Boxes of Games.  
Christmas-Tree ornaments in great variety.

## CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

Comprising:—  
Christmas Cakes.  
Mince Meat.  
Plum Puddings 3lbs. to 6lbs.  
Christmas Cakes 4lbs. to 12lbs.  
Choice French Plums.  
Dessert Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy.  
Jordan Almonds.  
Pudding Raisins.  
Zante Currants.  
Silton Cheese.  
Cheddar Cheese.  
Russian Caviare.  
Assorted Patés.  
Tunny Fish.  
Spiced Ox Tongues.  
Shoked Ox Tongues.  
Ox Tongues in Jelly.  
Collared Ox Tongues.  
Pic Nic Tongues.  
Lemon Barley Sugar.  
Assorted Choice French Bonbons.  
Crystallized and Melted Fruits.

Mixed and Assorted Candied Peel.  
Muscatel Raisins.  
French Jams and Jellies.  
Potted Meats and Game in fancy Jars.  
York Hams, specially selected for Christmas.  
Cambridge, Oxford and Truffled Sausages.  
Champignons, Asperges, Petits Pois.  
Truffles, French Sardines.  
Orange and Lemon Cream for Blancmanges.  
Extra finest Igny Butter.  
Dragées and Chocolate Bonbons.  
Macaroons and Rafanais.  
Lemon Rings and Walnut Biscuits.  
Vanilla, Raspberry, Rose & Chocolate Biscuits.  
Elvas Plums.  
Figs direct from Smyrna.  
Choice American Bonbons and Candies.  
Butter Scotch, Toffee, Almond Rock.  
Lisbon Apples.  
Bordeaux Russets.  
Malaga Grapes.  
Brazil and Cob Nuts.

A LARGE STOCK OF WINES OF THE BEST BRANDS AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Comprising:—  
Saccione's and Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Sherries,  
from \$8 to \$13.  
Very Choice Pure Port, direct from Oporto, \$12.  
A Delicious White Port, very delicate and  
Soft, \$13.  
Chamberlain, \$16.  
Krug's Private Cuvée Champagne.

Wachtel's Royal Charter Champagne.  
Deutz and Geldermann's Gold Lack Cham-  
pagne, used at the Ministerial White-bait  
dinner at Greenwich, in August 1880.—A  
perfect Wine.  
The choicest Bordeaux Wines, Hocks, French  
White Wines, Brandy, Whiskies and  
Liqueurs, in great variety.

The Newest Cosques and Table Crackers, of most esthetic colours, and in variety and novelty of  
design far surpassing the assortment of former years.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1882. [790]

## J. ULLMANN & CO.

43, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,  
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES

OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,  
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,  
RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.  
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

## For Sale.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

For Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and  
for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.  
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [447]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the  
late Mr. E. CHAMBERS  
SODA WATER FACTORY  
is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IS GUARANTEED.

Manufactured  
SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [235]

HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE, SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [495]

## Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION  
AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL  
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of  
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at  
Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

INTERNATIONAL  
NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN,  
Manager.

Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION  
DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of  
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand.

[58]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

TWO INTERMEDIATE LENGTHS OF SCREW  
SHAFTING 15 feet 8 inches long by 91  
Diameter.

ALSO  
1 SCREW SHAFT 19 feet 4 inches long  
by 91 Diameter. Suitable for Steamer of 120 to  
150 Horse-power N.H.

Apply for Terms, &c.  
To W. HARRIS,  
Shipwright,  
Swatow, 6th December, 1882. [790]

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

OWING TO OWNER LEAVING  
THE COLONY.

1 Set of CAPE HARNESS (Brass Mounts)  
with Pole (Breakfast Plates).

1 Silk-lined RACING SADDLE  
RACING WHIPS with Silver Mounts.

The above, which are ALL NEW, may be  
seen at the "HONGKONG TELE



## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

No share transactions have come under our observation to-day, and quotations remain unchanged.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—167 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,800 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 860 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1125 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$332 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—54 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—1 per cent. premium, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$113 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/7  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/7  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4.55  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4.65  
ON BOHMAV.—Bank, T. T. .... 224  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 224  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 7.12  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7.12

## EXPORT CARRIERS.

Per *Yungtze*, str., for Canton, 3,610 bales Silk, 484 bales Waste Silk, 373 bales Cocoons, 26 cases Silks, 6 cases Pongees, 300 packages Tea, and 493 packages Sundries. For London. 806 bales Silk, 36 bales Waste Silk, 2 cases Silks, 10 packages Sundries, and case Treasure (\$26,000).  
Per *Yungtze*, str., for Yokohama.—57 bales Yam, 180 bales Sugar, 16 packages Tea, 762 packages Merchandise, and 1 box Treasure (\$3,800). For San Francisco.—30 bags Coffee, 100 bags Pepper, 25,021 bags Rice, 100 bags Black Pepper, 10,685 bags Sugar, 103 boxes Prepared Opium, 300 boxes Oil, 21 bundles Rattans, 13 cases Silks, 956 bales Hemp, 94 bales Gunnies, 200 bales Hessian flings, 300 bales Jute, 55 cases Shellac, 2,000 Empty Quicksilver flasks, 30 packages Tea, 4,771 packages Merchandise, and 1 box Treasure (\$3,777.60). For Victoria, B.C.—300 bags Rice, 6 cases Opium, and 58 cases Merchandise. For Calcutta.—157 packages Merchandise. For Valparaiso.—5 cases Silks, and 15 cases Merchandise. For Panama.—400 bags Rice, and 114 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad.—3 packages Merchandise. For Boston.—2 packages Silks. For Chicago.—103 packages Tea. For New York.—51 packages Tea, 139 bales Raw Silk, 10 cases Raw Silk, 11 rolls Matting, and 3 cases Hair.

## OPUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$850 (Allowance, Tals 192).  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$850 (Allowance, Tals 192).  
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$842  
NEW PATNA (second) ..... per chest, \$837  
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... \$840  
NEW PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$845  
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$850  
NEW PERSIAN ..... per chest, \$850 (Allowance, Tals 32).  
OLD PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$320 (Allowance, Tals 32).

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.											
BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	MANILA.	YOKOHAMA.	SEIO.	YOKOHAMA.	SEIO.	YOKOHAMA.	SEIO.	YOKOHAMA.
Thermometer.	57.0	54.0	64.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Direction of Wind.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. N. E.
Force.	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dry Thermometer.	53.0	50.0	64.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Wet Thermometer.	60.0	57.0	68.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Weather.	c. b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.	b. c.
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, and height of tide in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, in miles, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate breeze, 5 to 7 strong, 7 to 9 heavy, 9 to 11 very heavy, 11 to 12 storm, 12 to 14 hurricane, 14 to 16 typhoon, 16 to 18 cyclone, 18 to 20 gale, 20 to 22 tempest, 22 to 24 hurricane, 24 to 26 typhoon, 26 to 28 cyclone, 28 to 30 gale, 30 to 32 tempest, 32 to 34 hurricane, 34 to 36 typhoon, 36 to 38 cyclone, 38 to 40 gale, 40 to 42 tempest, 42 to 44 hurricane, 44 to 46 typhoon, 46 to 48 cyclone, 48 to 50 gale, 50 to 52 tempest, 52 to 54 hurricane, 54 to 56 typhoon, 56 to 58 cyclone, 58 to 60 gale, 60 to 62 tempest, 62 to 64 hurricane, 64 to 66 typhoon, 66 to 68 cyclone, 68 to 70 gale, 70 to 72 tempest, 72 to 74 hurricane, 74 to 76 typhoon, 76 to 78 cyclone, 78 to 80 gale, 80 to 82 tempest, 82 to 84 hurricane, 84 to 86 typhoon, 86 to 88 cyclone, 88 to 90 gale, 90 to 92 tempest, 92 to 94 hurricane, 94 to 96 typhoon, 96 to 98 cyclone, 98 to 100 gale, 100 to 102 tempest, 102 to 104 hurricane, 104 to 106 typhoon, 106 to 108 cyclone, 108 to 110 gale, 110 to 112 tempest, 112 to 114 hurricane, 114 to 116 typhoon, 116 to 118 cyclone, 118 to 120 gale, 120 to 122 tempest, 122 to 124 hurricane, 124 to 126 typhoon, 126 to 128 cyclone, 128 to 130 gale, 130 to 132 tempest, 132 to 134 hurricane, 134 to 136 typhoon, 136 to 138 cyclone, 138 to 140 gale, 140 to 142 tempest, 142 to 144 hurricane, 144 to 146 typhoon, 146 to 148 cyclone, 148 to 150 gale, 150 to 152 tempest, 152 to 154 hurricane, 154 to 156 typhoon, 156 to 158 cyclone, 158 to 160 gale, 160 to 162 tempest, 162 to 164 hurricane, 164 to 166 typhoon, 166 to 168 cyclone, 168 to 170 gale, 170 to 172 tempest, 172 to 174 hurricane, 174 to 176 typhoon, 176 to 178 cyclone, 178 to 180 gale, 180 to 182 tempest, 182 to 184 hurricane, 184 to 186 typhoon, 186 to 188 cyclone, 188 to 190 gale, 190 to 192 tempest, 192 to 194 hurricane, 194 to 196 typhoon, 196 to 198 cyclone, 198 to 200 gale, 200 to 202 tempest, 202 to 204 hurricane, 204 to 206 typhoon, 206 to 208 cyclone, 208 to 210 gale, 210 to 212 tempest, 212 to 214 hurricane, 214 to 216 typhoon, 216 to 218 cyclone, 218 to 220 gale, 220 to 222 tempest, 222 to 224 hurricane, 224 to 226 typhoon, 226 to 228 cyclone, 228 to 230 gale, 230 to 232 tempest, 232 to 234 hurricane, 234 to 236 typhoon, 236 to 238 cyclone, 238 to 240 gale, 240 to 242 tempest, 242 to 244 hurricane, 244 to 246 typhoon, 246 to 248 cyclone, 248 to 250 gale, 250 to 252 tempest, 252 to 254 hurricane, 254 to 256 typhoon, 256 to 258 cyclone, 258 to 260 gale, 260 to 262 tempest, 262 to 264 hurricane, 264 to 266 typhoon, 266 to 268 cyclone, 268 to 270 gale, 270 to 272 tempest, 272 to 274 hurricane, 274 to 276 typhoon, 276 to 278 cyclone, 278 to 280 gale, 280 to 282 tempest, 282 to 284 hurricane, 284 to 286 typhoon, 286 to 288 cyclone, 288 to 290 gale, 290 to 292 tempest, 292 to 294 hurricane, 294 to 296 typhoon, 296 to 298 cyclone, 298 to 300 gale, 300 to 302 tempest, 302 to 304 hurricane, 304 to 306 typhoon, 306 to 308 cyclone, 308 to 310 gale, 310 to 312 tempest, 312 to 314 hurricane, 314 to 316 typhoon, 316 to 318 cyclone, 318 to 320 gale, 320 to 322 tempest, 322 to 324 hurricane, 324 to 326 typhoon, 326 to 328 cyclone, 328 to 330 gale, 330 to 332 tempest, 332 to 334 hurricane, 334 to 336 typhoon, 336 to 338 cyclone, 338 to 340 gale, 340 to 342 tempest, 342 to 344 hurricane, 344 to 346 typhoon, 346 to 348 cyclone, 348 to 350 gale, 350 to 352 tempest, 352 to 354 hurricane, 354 to 356 typhoon, 356 to 358 cyclone, 358 to 360 gale, 360 to 362 tempest, 362 to 364 hurricane, 364 to 366 typhoon, 366 to 368 cyclone, 368 to 370 gale, 370 to 372 tempest, 372 to 374 hurricane, 374 to 376 typhoon, 376 to 378 cyclone, 378 to 380 gale, 380 to 382 tempest, 382 to 384 hurricane, 384 to 386 typhoon, 386 to 388 cyclone, 388 to 390 gale, 390 to 392 tempest, 392 to 394 hurricane, 394 to 396 typhoon, 396 to 398 cyclone, 398 to 400 gale, 400 to 402 tempest, 402 to 404 hurricane, 404 to 406 typhoon, 406 to 408 cyclone, 408 to 410 gale, 410 to 412 tempest, 412 to 414 hurricane, 414 to 416 typhoon, 416 to 418 cyclone, 418 to 420 gale, 420 to 422 tempest, 422 to 424 hurricane, 424 to 426 typhoon, 426 to 428 cyclone, 428 to 430 gale, 430 to 432 tempest, 432 to 434 hurricane, 434 to 436 typhoon, 436 to 438 cyclone, 438 to 440 gale, 440 to 442 tempest, 442 to 444 hurricane, 444 to 446 typhoon, 446 to 448 cyclone, 448 to 450 gale, 450 to 452 tempest, 452 to 454 hurricane, 454 to 456 typhoon, 456 to 458 cyclone, 458 to 460 gale, 460 to 462 tempest, 462 to 464 hurricane, 464 to 466 typhoon, 466 to 468 cyclone, 468 to 470 gale, 470 to 472 tempest, 472 to 474 hurricane, 474 to 476 typhoon, 476 to 478 cyclone, 478 to 480 gale, 480 to 482 tempest, 482 to 484 hurricane, 484 to 486 typhoon, 486 to 488 cyclone, 488 to 490 gale, 490 to 492 tempest, 492 to 494 hurricane, 494 to 496 typhoon, 496 to 498 cyclone, 498 to 500 gale, 500 to 502 tempest, 502 to 504 hurricane, 504 to 506 typhoon, 506 to 508 cyclone, 508 to 510 gale, 510 to 512 tempest, 512 to 514 hurricane, 514 to 516 typhoon, 516 to 518 cyclone, 518 to 520 gale, 520 to 522 tempest, 522 to 524 hurricane, 524 to 526 typhoon, 526 to 528 cyclone, 528 to 530 gale, 530 to 532 tempest, 532 to 534 hurricane, 534 to 536 typhoon, 536 to 538 cyclone, 538 to 540 gale, 540 to 542 tempest, 542 to 544 hurricane, 544 to 546 typhoon, 546 to 548 cyclone, 548 to 550 gale, 550 to 552 tempest, 552 to 554 hurricane, 554 to 556 typhoon, 556 to 558 cyclone, 558 to 560 gale, 560 to 562 tempest, 562 to 564 hurricane, 564 to 566 typhoon, 566 to 568 cyclone, 568 to 570 gale, 570 to 572 tempest, 572 to 574 hurricane, 574 to 576 typhoon, 576 to 578 cyclone, 578 to 580 gale, 580 to 582 tempest, 582 to 584 hurricane, 584 to 586 typhoon, 586 to 588 cyclone, 588 to 590 gale, 590 to 592 tempest, 592 to 594 hurricane, 594 to 596 typhoon, 596 to 598 cyclone, 598 to 600 gale, 600 to 602 tempest, 602 to 604 hurricane, 604 to 606 typhoon, 606 to 608 cyclone, 608 to 610 gale, 610 to 612 tempest, 612 to 614 hurricane, 614 to 616 typhoon, 616 to 618 cyclone, 618 to 620 gale, 620 to 622 tempest, 622 to 624 hurricane, 624 to 626 typhoon, 626 to 628 cyclone, 628 to 630 gale, 630 to 632 tempest, 632 to 634 hurricane, 634 to 636 typhoon, 636 to 638 cyclone, 638 to 640 gale, 640 to 642 tempest, 642 to 644 hurricane, 644 to 646 typhoon, 646 to 648 cyclone, 648 to 650 gale, 650 to 652 tempest, 652 to 654 hurricane, 654 to 656 typhoon, 656 to 658 cyclone, 658 to 660 gale, 660 to 662 tempest, 662 to 664 hurricane, 664 to 666 typhoon, 666 to 668 cyclone, 668 to 670 gale, 670 to 672 tempest, 672 to 674 hurricane, 674 to 676 typhoon, 676 to 678 cyclone, 678 to 680 gale, 680 to 682 tempest, 682 to 684 hurricane, 684 to 686 typhoon, 686 to 688 cyclone, 688 to 690 gale, 690 to 692 tempest, 692 to 694 hurricane, 694 to 696 typhoon, 696 to 698 cyclone, 698 to 700 gale, 700 to 702 tempest, 702 to 704 hurricane, 704 to 706 typhoon, 706 to 708 cyclone, 708 to 710 gale, 710 to 712 tempest, 712 to 714 hurricane, 714 to 716 typhoon, 716 to 718 cyclone, 718 to 720 gale, 720 to 722 tempest, 722 to 724 hurricane, 724 to 726 typhoon, 726 to 728 cyclone, 728 to 730 gale, 730 to 732 tempest, 732 to 734 hurricane, 734 to 736 typhoon, 736 to 738 cyclone, 738 to 740 gale, 740 to 742 tempest, 742 to 744 hurricane, 744 to 746 typhoon, 746 to 748 cyclone, 748 to 750 gale, 750 to 752 tempest, 752 to 754 hurricane, 754 to 756 typhoon, 756 to 758 cyclone, 758 to 760 gale, 760 to 762 tempest, 762 to 764 hurricane, 764 to 766 typhoon, 766 to 768 cyclone, 768 to 770 gale, 770 to 772 tempest, 772 to 774 hurricane, 774 to 776 typhoon, 776 to 778 cyclone, 778 to 780 gale, 780 to 782 tempest, 782 to 784 hurricane, 784 to 786 typhoon, 786 to 788 cyclone, 788 to 790 gale, 790 to 792 tempest, 792 to 794 hurricane, 794 to 796 typhoon, 796 to 798 cyclone, 798 to 800 gale, 800 to 802 tempest, 802 to 804 hurricane, 804 to 806 typhoon, 806 to 808 cyclone, 808 to 810 gale, 810 to 812 tempest, 812 to 814 hurricane, 814 to 816 typhoon, 816 to 818 cyclone, 818 to 820 gale, 820 to 822 tempest, 822 to 824 hurricane, 824 to 826 typhoon, 826 to 828 cyclone, 828 to 830 gale, 830 to 832 tempest, 832 to 834 hurricane, 834 to 836 typhoon, 836 to 838 cyclone, 838 to 840 gale, 840 to 842 tempest, 842 to 844 hurricane, 844 to 846 typhoon, 846 to 848 cyclone, 848 to 850 gale, 850 to 852 tempest, 852 to 854 hurricane, 854 to 856 typhoon, 856 to 858 cyclone, 858 to 860 gale, 860 to 862 tempest, 862 to 864 hurricane, 864 to 866 typhoon, 866 to 868 cyclone, 868 to 870 gale, 870 to 872 tempest, 872 to 874 hurricane, 874 to 876 typhoon, 876 to 878 cyclone, 878 to 880 gale, 880 to 882 tempest, 882 to 884 hurricane, 884 to 886 typhoon, 886 to 888 cyclone, 888 to 890 gale, 890 to 892 tempest, 892 to 894 hurricane, 894 to 896 typhoon, 896 to 898 cyclone, 898 to 900 gale, 900 to 902 tempest, 902 to 904 hurricane, 904 to 906 typhoon, 906 to 908 cyclone, 908 to 910 gale, 910 to 912 tempest, 912 to 914 hurricane, 914 to 916 typhoon, 916 to 918 cyclone, 918 to 920 gale, 920 to 922 tempest, 922 to 924 hurricane, 924 to 926 typhoon, 926 to 928 cyclone, 928 to 930 gale, 930 to 932 tempest, 932 to 934 hurricane, 934 to 936 typhoon, 936 to 938 cyclone, 938 to 940 gale, 940 to 942 tempest, 942 to 944 hurricane, 944 to 946 typhoon, 946 to 948 cyclone, 948 to 950 gale, 950 to 952 tempest, 952 to 954 hurricane, 954 to 956 typhoon, 956 to 958 cyclone, 958 to 960 gale, 960 to 962 tempest, 962 to 964 hurricane, 964 to 966 typhoon, 966 to 968 cyclone, 968 to 970 gale, 970 to 972 tempest, 972 to 974 hurricane, 974 to 976 typhoon, 976 to 978 cyclone, 978 to 980 gale, 980 to 982 tempest, 982 to 984 hurricane, 984 to 986 typhoon, 986 to 988 cyclone, 988 to 990 gale, 990 to 992 tempest, 992 to 994 hurricane, 994 to 996 typhoon, 996 to 998 cyclone, 998 to 1000 gale, 1000 to 1002 tempest, 1002 to 1004 hurricane, 1004 to 1006 typhoon, 1006 to 1008 cyclone, 1008 to 1010 gale, 1010 to 1012 tempest, 1012 to 1014 hurricane, 1014 to 1016 typhoon, 1016 to 1018 cyclone, 1018 to 1020 gale, 1020 to 1022 tempest, 1022 to 1024 hurricane, 1024 to 1026 typhoon, 1026 to 1028 cyclone, 1028 to 1030 gale, 1030 to 1032 tempest, 1032 to 1034 hurricane, 1034 to 1036 typhoon, 1036 to 1038 cyclone, 1038 to 1040 gale, 1040 to 1042 tempest, 1042 to 1044 hurricane, 1044 to 1046 typhoon, 1046 to 1048 cyclone, 1048 to 1050 gale, 1050 to 1052 tempest, 1052 to 1054 hurricane, 1054 to 1056 typhoon, 1056 to 1058 cyclone, 1058 to 1060 gale, 1060 to 1062 tempest, 1062 to 1064 hurricane, 1064 to 1066 typhoon, 1066 to 1068 cyclone, 1068 to 1070 gale, 1070 to 1072 tempest, 1072 to 1074 hurricane, 1074 to 1076 typhoon, 1076 to 1078 cyclone, 1078 to 1080 gale, 1080 to 1082 tempest, 1082 to 1084 hurricane, 1084 to 1086 typhoon, 1086 to 1088 cyclone, 1088 to 1090 gale, 1090 to 1092 tempest, 1092 to 1094 hurricane, 1094 to 1096 typhoon, 1096 to 1098 cyclone, 1098 to 1100 gale, 1100 to 1102 tempest, 1102 to 1104 hurricane, 1104 to 1106 typhoon, 1106 to 1108 cyclone, 1108 to 1110 gale, 1110 to 1112 tempest, 1112 to 1114 hurricane, 1114 to 1116 typhoon, 1116 to 1118 cyclone, 1118 to 1120 gale, 1120 to 1122 tempest, 1122 to 1124 hurricane, 1124 to 1126 typhoon, 1126 to 1128 cyclone, 1128 to 1130 gale, 1130 to 1132 tempest, 1132 to 1134 hurricane, 1134 to 1136 typhoon, 1136 to 1138 cyclone, 1138 to 1140 gale, 1140 to 1142 tempest, 1142 to 1144 hurricane, 1144 to 1146 typhoon, 1146 to 1148 cyclone, 1148 to 1150 gale, 1150 to 1152 tempest, 1152 to 1154 hurricane, 1154 to 1156 typhoon, 1156 to 1158 cyclone, 1158 to 1160 gale, 1160 to 1162 tempest, 1162 to 1164 hurricane, 1164 to 1166 typhoon, 1166 to 1168 cyclone, 1168 to 1170 gale, 1170 to 1172 tempest, 1172 to 1174 hurricane, 1174 to 1176 typhoon, 1176 to 1178 cyclone, 1178 to 1180 gale, 1180 to 1182 tempest, 1182 to 1184 hurricane, 1184 to 1186 typhoon, 1186 to 1188 cyclone, 1188 to 1190 gale, 1190 to 1192 tempest, 1192 to 1194 hurricane, 1194 to 1196 typhoon, 1196 to 1198 cyclone, 1198 to 1200 gale, 1200 to 1202 tempest, 1202 to 1204 hurricane, 1204 to 1206 typhoon, 1206 to 1208 cyclone, 1208 to 1210 gale, 1210 to 1212 tempest, 1212 to 1214 hurricane, 1214 to 1216 typhoon, 1216 to 1218 cyclone, 1218 to 1220 gale, 1220 to 1222 tempest, 1222 to 1224 hurricane, 1224 to 1226 typhoon, 1226 to 1228 cyclone, 1228 to 1230 gale, 1230 to 1232 tempest, 1232 to 1234 hurricane, 1234 to 1236 typhoon, 1236 to 1238 cyclone, 1238 to 1240 gale, 1240 to 1242 tempest, 1242 to 1244 hurricane, 1244 to 1246 typhoon, 1246 to 1248 cyclone, 1248 to 1250 gale, 1250 to 1252 tempest, 1252 to 1254 hurricane, 1254 to 1256 typhoon, 1256 to 1258 cyclone, 1258 to 1260 gale, 1260 to 1262 tempest, 1262 to 1264 hurricane, 1264 to 1266 typhoon, 1266 to 1268 cyclone, 1268 to 1270 gale, 1270 to 1272 tempest, 1272 to 1274 hurricane, 1274 to 1276 typhoon, 1276 to 1278 cyclone, 1278 to 1280 gale, 1280 to 1282 tempest, 1282 to 1284 hurricane, 1284 to 1286 typhoon, 1286 to 1288 cyclone, 1288 to 1290 gale, 1290 to 1292 tempest, 1292 to 1294 hurricane, 1294 to 1296 typhoon, 1296 to 1298 cyclone, 1298 to 1300 gale, 1300 to 1302 tempest, 1302 to 1304 hurricane, 1304 to 1306 typhoon, 1306 to 1308 cyclone, 1308 to 1310 gale, 1310 to 1312 tempest, 1312 to 1314 hurricane, 1314 to 1316 typhoon, 1316 to 1318 cyclone, 1318 to 1320 gale, 1320 to 1322 tempest, 1322 to 1324 hurricane, 1324 to 1326 typhoon, 1326 to 1328 cyclone, 1328 to 1330 gale, 1330 to 1332 tempest, 1332 to 1334 hurricane, 1334 to 1336 typhoon, 1336 to 1338 cyclone, 1338 to 1340 gale, 1340 to 1342 tempest, 1342 to 1344 hurricane, 1344 to 1346 typhoon, 1346 to 1348 cyclone, 1348 to 1350 gale, 1350 to 1352 tempest, 1352 to 1354 hurricane, 1354 to 1356 typhoon, 1356 to 1358 cyclone, 1358 to 1360 gale, 1360 to 1362 tempest, 1362 to 1364 hurricane, 1364 to 1366 typhoon, 1366 to 1368 cyclone, 1368 to 1370 gale, 1370 to 1372 tempest, 1372 to 1374 hurricane, 1374 to 1376 typhoon, 1376 to 1378 cyclone, 1378 to 1380 gale, 1380 to 1382 tempest, 1382 to 1384 hurricane, 1384 to 1386 typhoon, 1386 to 1388 cyclone, 1388 to 1390 gale, 1390 to 1392 tempest, 1392 to 1394 hurricane, 1394 to 1396 typhoon, 1396 to 1398 cyclone, 1398 to 1400 gale, 1400 to 1402 tempest, 1402 to 1404 hurricane, 1404 to 1406 typhoon, 1406 to 1408 cyclone, 1408 to 1410 gale, 1410 to 1412 tempest, 1412 to 1414 hurricane, 1414 to 1416 typhoon, 1416 to 1418 cyclone, 1418 to 1420 gale, 1420 to 1422 tempest, 1422 to 1424 hurricane, 1424 to 1426 typhoon, 1426 to 1428 cyclone, 1428 to 1430 gale, 1430 to 1432 tempest, 1432 to 1434 hurricane, 1434 to 1436 typhoon, 1436 to 1438 cyclone, 1438 to 1440 gale, 1440 to 1442 tempest, 1442 to 1444 hurricane, 1444 to 1446 typhoon, 1446 to 1448 cyclone, 1448 to 1450 gale, 1450 to 1452 tempest, 1452 to 1454 hurricane, 1454 to 1456 typhoon, 1456 to 1458 cyclone, 1458 to 1460 gale, 1460 to 1462 tempest, 1462 to 1464 hurricane, 1464 to 1466 typhoon, 1466 to 1468 cyclone, 1468 to 1470 gale, 1470 to 1472 tempest, 1472 to 1474 hurricane, 1474 to 1476 typhoon, 1476 to 1478 cyclone, 1478 to 1480 gale, 1480 to 1482 tempest, 1482 to 1484 hurricane, 1484 to 1486 typhoon, 1486 to 1488 cyclone, 1488 to 1490 gale, 1490 to 1492 tempest, 1492 to 1494 hurricane, 1494 to 1496 typhoon, 1496 to 1498 cyclone, 1498 to 1500 gale, 1500 to 1502 tempest, 1502 to 1504 hurricane, 1504 to 1506 typhoon, 1506 to 1508 cyclone, 1508 to 1510 gale, 1510 to 1512 tempest, 1512 to 1514 hurricane, 1514 to 1516 typhoon, 1516 to 1518 cyclone, 1518 to 1520 gale, 1520 to 1522 tempest, 1522 to 1524 hurricane, 1524 to 1526 typhoon, 1526 to 1528 cyclone, 1528 to 1530 gale, 1530 to 1532 tempest, 1532 to 1534 hurricane, 1534 to 1536 typhoon, 1536 to 1538 cyclone, 1538 to 1540 gale, 154